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USSR INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

POOR TECHNOLOGY CAUSES PRODUCTION LAGS -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 3 Jan 53

Owing to irregular and spasmodic work, the Riga Gidrometpribor Plant has not been fulfilling its plan during the last few months.

In December 1952, the plant fulfilled only 6-10 percent of the monthly plan during the first 10 days, 16-28 percent during the following 10 days, and tried to fulfill the remaining 75 percent of the plan during the final 10 days of the month. This irregular work is caused by the plant's failure to replace old, unplanned, manual methods with new advanced technology. Precision parts such as watch knobs [caps?] and gear mechanisms are machined instead of being cast by a machine which assures high-quality casting. Knobs for taximeters are still being made by the old flask-casting method. For every 400 knobs made by this method, 300 are rejects.

Up to this time, only one item is processed by chill molding.

Plant leaders do not manifest great interest in replacing old nonstandardized materials with new modern materials. For example, human hair is used for producing one of the principal parts of a hygrometer. This practice makes it necessary to inspect each instrument separately. In 1952, the plant began research on the quality of a new substitute for human hair. But Manuylova, plant engineer, appropriated this research material when she resigned from her job. As yet, nobody at the plant has demanded the return of this research material.

The BRIZ (Bureau for Promotion of Improvements and Inventions) should try to eliminate bottlenecks in the plant's production program.

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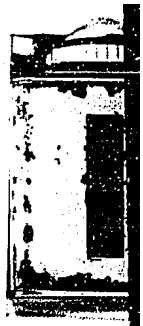

METER INDICATES TIME AND POWER CONSUMED IN PRODUCTION -- Moscow, Trud, 4 Apr 53

A. I. Gushchin has developed three models of an automatic meter designed for indicating power consumption and operating time of an electric motor driving a machine tool. The meter is adaptable for many electrically driven devices, such as metal-cutting machine tools, coal combines, and electric tractors, and can also be used on machines powered with hydraulic drives.

The first model is a simple meter that indicates the machining time for each work shift and totals it regardless of the power load of the machine. A special cam, by means of contacts, gives current impulses which are recorded on tape. The work intervals of the machine, the number of items produced, and the number of work cycles can be determined by reading the paper tape recordings.

The second model indicates the actual operating time of a device according to the minimum conditions established by technology. It differs from the first model in that it does not measure the idle running of an electric motor, the idle running of machinery, or work performed which is below established conditions.

The third model is used for production where the use of machines according to power and time is to be recorded. Its basic aggregates are the current transformer, the cut-out switch, and the special commutator. This instrument is equipped with a meter for recording machining time during a workshift, a meter for recording the coefficient of utilization, a meter for indicating total machining time, and a signal light. When the switch closes, the signal light goes on and the meters are set in operation.

The automatic "photograph" is a separate device of the third model. This tape recording indicates the time the machine begins operation, the number of work cycles, the interruptions in work, and the duration of the interruptions. In addition, one can determine the power load of a machine by reading the number of perforations.

At the close of a work shift, one can, by means of a filmoscope, project the results on a screen for the workers. Thus, a machine-tool operator whose work is recorded on the tape can point out to his co-workers the reasons for lost time.

The Moscow Branch of the Scientific Research Machine Building Association and the All-Union Scientific Technical Society of Instrument Builders have approved and recommended the meter for series production to the Ministry of Machine Building.

Considering the importance of this instrument to the national economy, it should be quickly produced and adopted by industrial enterprises. -- P. Kislov, chief of the division of production work among the masses, Central Committee of the Trade Union of the Communications Equipment Industry

DEVELOP PLASTIC METER PARTS -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 29 Jan 53

The Moscow Vodopribor Plant has developed plastic water-meter rotators which replace those made from nonferrous metals. Mass output of these rotators would save much bronze metal.

SUBSTITUTE PLASTICS FOR METALS -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 6 Feb 53

The Mytishchi Instrument-Building Plant is replacing metals with plastic materials for their products. In 1953, the plant will series-produce several new products for the petroleum industry.

MEDICAL INSTRUMENT USED FOR DIAGNOSIS -- Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 5 Mar 53

The T-8 bronchoscope is used in medical centers for the diagnosis and the cure of serious diseases of the trachea, bronchial tubes, lungs, and esophagus.

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